
UG1: HOME ASSISTANT

This document describes how to use Elelabs ZigBee USB Adapter (https://elelabs.com/products/elelabs_usb_adapter.html) with existing Home Automation platform called Home Assistant (Hass.io) (<https://www.home-assistant.io/>).

Elelabs ZigBee USB adapter firmware version, referenced in this guide: **5.10**

Home Assistant (Hass.io) software version, referenced in this guide: **0.66.1**

This guide focuses on:

- Connect Elelabs USB adapter to the target
- Setup ZigBee Home Automation component in Home Assistant
- Troubleshooting
- ZigBee devices Pairing and Removal
- ZigBee devices examples

This guide DOES NOT focus on Home Assistant (Hass.io) installation and initial configuration. Please follow the official instructions <https://www.home-assistant.io/hassio/installation/>.

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Introduction

Elelabs ZigBee USB adapter can be used in 2 options with Home Assistant:

With a generic Linux machine, with Home Assistant installed

Home Assistant installed and running



With a Raspberry Pi (any other single board computer) with Home Assistant installed

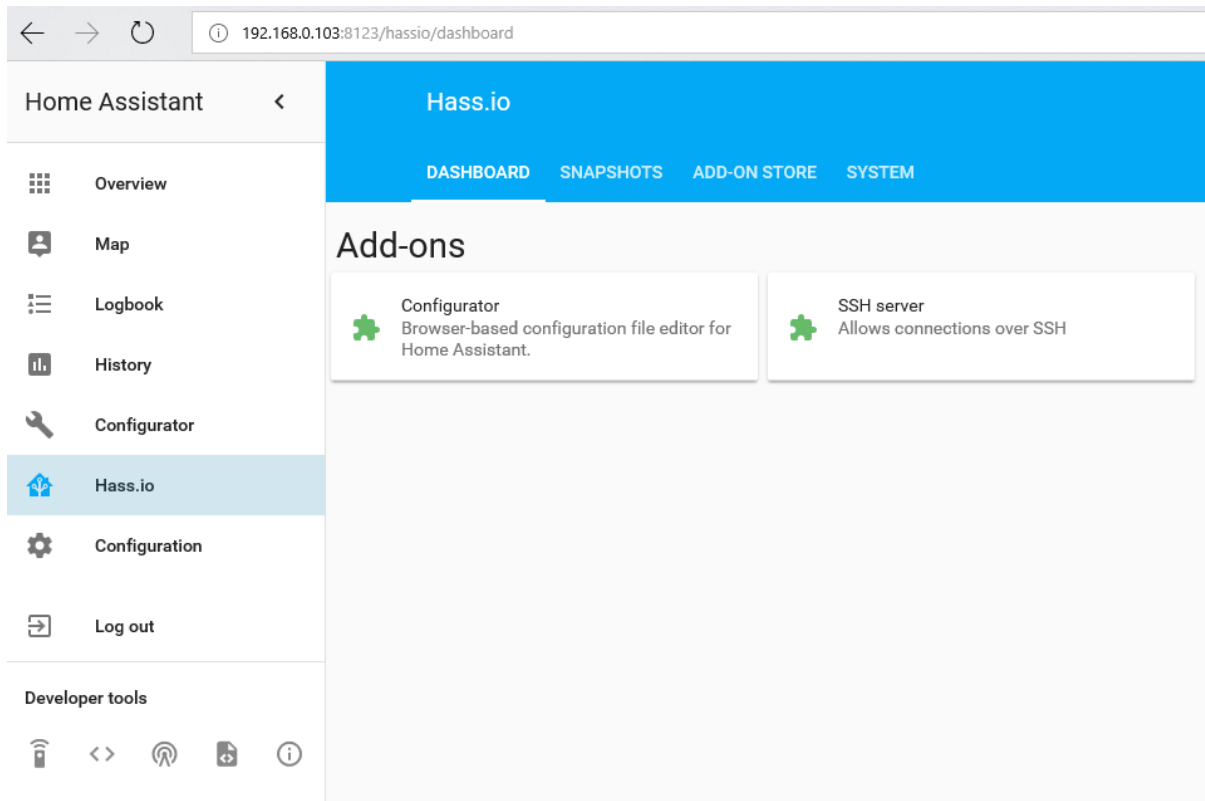
Home Assistant installed and running



Initial setup and connection

This guide does not cover Home Assistant (Hass.io) installation. We assume, that you can access Home Assistant Web Interface using your browser.

It's highly recommended to have SSH Server and Configurator addons installed, at least during the ZigBee setup phase. To install them just follow the Hass.io installation guide (<https://www.home-assistant.io/hassio/installation/>).



Once Home Assistant is ready, please SSH into the machine using any tool available to you.



Then insert the Elelabs ZigBee USB adapter into your Host machine and confirm that it's visible to Home Assistant by running the following command:

```
hassio host hardware
```

This should give the following output:

```
core-ssh:~# hassio host hardware
{
  "result": "ok",
  "data": {
    "serial": [
      "/dev/ttyUSB0",
      "/dev/ttyAMA0"
    ],
    "input": [],
    "disk": [],
    "gpio": [
      "gpiochip0",
      "gpiochip100"
    ],
    "audio": {
      "0": {
        "name": "bcm2835 - bcm2835 ALSA",
        "type": "ALSA",
        "devices": {
          "0": "digital audio playback",
          "1": "digital audio playback"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
core-ssh:~#
```

Here you can see 2 serial ports:

- /dev/ttyAMA0 (which is the UART port of the Raspberry Pi)
- /dev/ttyUSB0 (which is the Elelabs ZigBee USB Adapter)

If any of these steps failed, please check out the Troubleshooting section of this document.

ZigBee HA Component configuration

To work with Elelabs ZigBee USB Adapter from Home Assistant we are using ZigBee Home Automation Component (<https://www.home-assistant.io/components/zha/>). It comes preinstalled into Hass.io so we only need to configure it properly to get it working.

Setup Logging (optional)

To spot any potential issues it's good practice to enable logging, at least during the setup and installation period. To do it, just add the following lines to the configuration file

/config/configuration.yaml:

logger:

 default: warn

 logs:

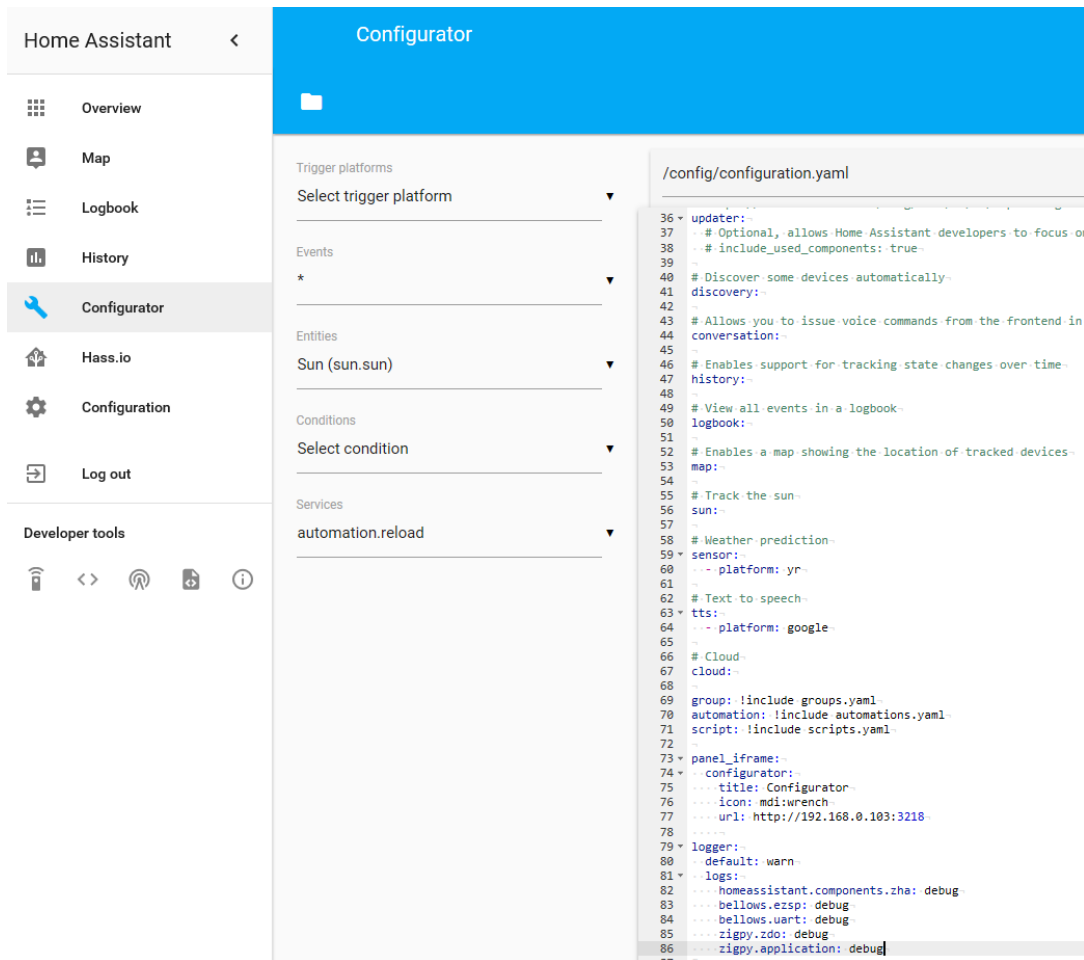
 homeassistant.components.zha: debug

 bellows.ezsp: debug

 bellows.uart: debug

 zigpy.zdo: debug

 zigpy.application: debug



The screenshot shows the Home Assistant Configurator interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options: Overview, Map, Logbook, History, Configurator (selected), Hass.io, Configuration, Log out, and Developer tools. The main area is titled 'Configurator' and displays a tree view of configuration categories: Trigger platforms, Events, Entities (Sun (sun.sun)), Conditions, and Services (automation.reload). On the right, a code editor shows the contents of the configuration file `/config/configuration.yaml`. The file includes various optional components and a `logger` section at the bottom, which is highlighted in the image. The `logger` section is as follows:

```
36 updater:
37   -# Optional, allows Home Assistant developers to focus on
38   -# include_used_components: true
39   -
40   # Discover some devices automatically
41   discovery:
42   -
43   # Allows you to issue voice commands from the frontend in
44   # conversation:
45   -
46   # Enables support for tracking state changes over time
47   history:
48   -
49   # View all events in a logbook
50   logbook:
51   -
52   # Enables a map showing the location of tracked devices
53   map:
54   -
55   # Track the sun
56   sun:
57   -
58   # Weather prediction
59   sensor:
60     - platform: yr
61     -
62     # Text to speech
63     tts:
64       - platform: google
65       -
66     # Cloud
67     cloud:
68     -
69   group: !include groups.yaml
70   automation: !include automations.yaml
71   script: !include scripts.yaml
72   -
73   panel_iframe:
74     - configurator:
75       - title: Configurator
76       - icon: mdi:wrench
77       - url: http://192.168.0.103:3218
78       -
79     - logger:
80       - default: warn
81       - logs:
82         - homeassistant.components.zha: debug
83         - bellows.ezsp: debug
84         - bellows.uart: debug
85         - zigpy.zdo: debug
86         - zigpy.application: debug
87     -
```

Then you can enter the following command in the SSH console to see the log output (do not forget to reload Hass.io after each modification of configuration file).

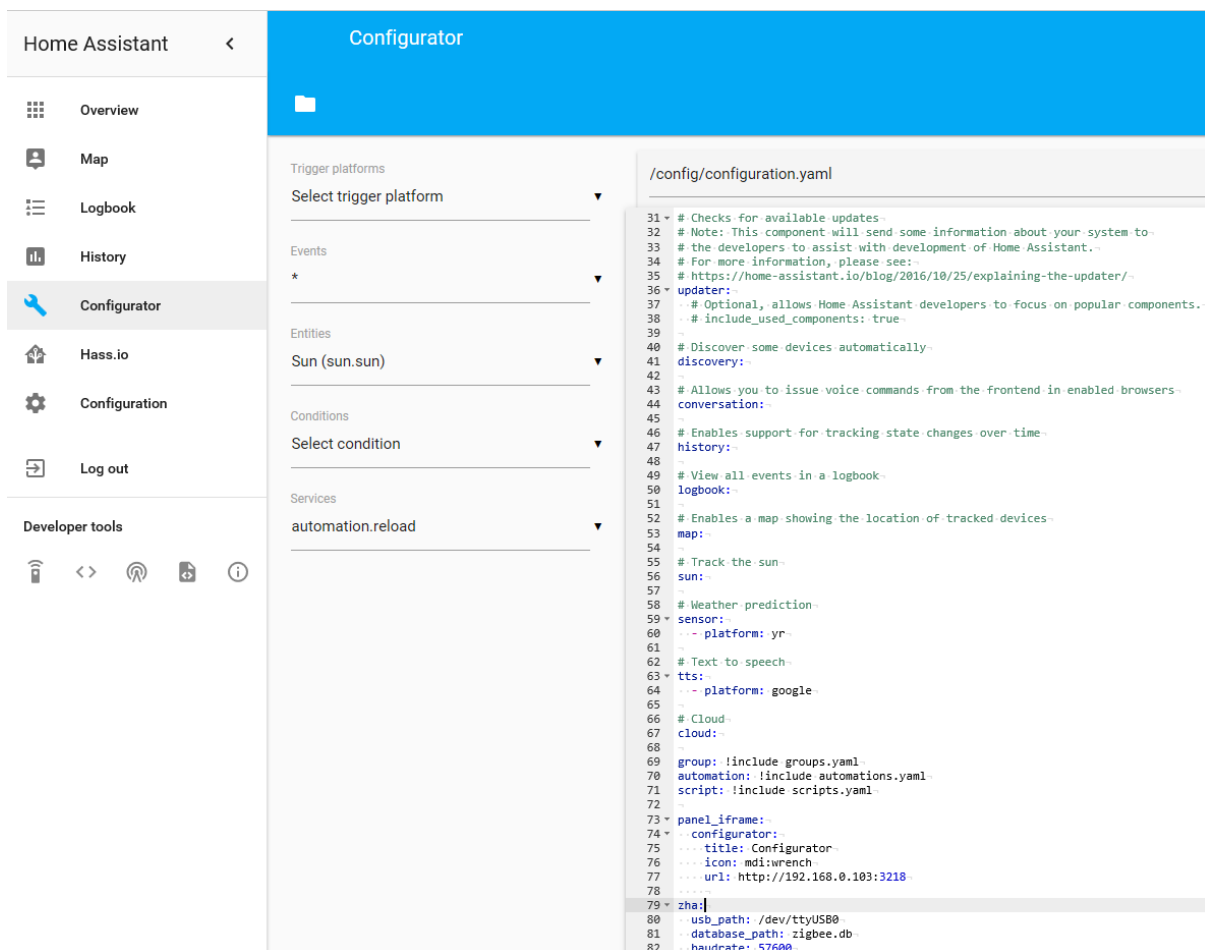
```
hassio homeassistant logs
```

Configure Zha component

To setup ZigBee Home Automation component to work properly with Elelabs ZigBee USB Adapter we need to add the following lines in the Configurator Interface to `/config/configuration.yaml`:

zha:

```
usb_path: /dev/ttyUSB0
database_path: zigbee.db
baudrate: 57600
```



The screenshot shows the Home Assistant Configurator interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options: Overview, Map, Logbook, History, Configurator (selected), Hass.io, Configuration, and Log out. Below the sidebar are Developer tools. The main area is titled 'Configurator' and shows a tree view of configuration sections: Trigger platforms, Events, Entities, Conditions, and Services. The 'Services' section is expanded to show 'automation.reload'. On the right, the configuration file `/config/configuration.yaml` is displayed in a code editor. The file contains various configuration options, and the 'zha' component configuration is highlighted at the bottom:

```
31 - # Checks for available updates-
32 # Note: This component will send some information about your system to-
33 # the developers to assist with development of Home Assistant.-
34 # For more information, please see:-
35 # https://home-assistant.io/blog/2016/10/25/explaining-the-updater/-
36 - updater:-
37   - # Optional, allows Home Assistant developers to focus on popular components.-
38     - # include_used_components: true-
39   -
40 # Discover some devices automatically-
41 discovery:-
42 -
43 # Allows you to issue voice commands from the frontend in enabled browsers-
44 conversation:-
45 -
46 # Enables support for tracking state changes over time-
47 history:-
48 -
49 # View all events in a logbook-
50 logbook:-
51 -
52 # Enables a map showing the location of tracked devices-
53 map:-
54 -
55 # Track the sun-
56 sun:-
57 -
58 # Weather prediction-
59 sensor:-
60   - platform: yr-
61   -
62 # Text to speech-
63 tts:-
64   - platform: google-
65 -
66 # Cloud-
67 cloud:-
68 -
69 group: !include groups.yaml
70 automation: !include automations.yaml
71 script: !include scripts.yaml
72 -
73 panel_iframe:-
74   - configurator:-
75     - title: Configurator-
76     - icon: mdi:wrench
77     - url: http://192.168.0.103:3218
78     -
79   - zha:-
80     - usb_path: /dev/ttyUSB0
81     - database_path: zigbee.db
82     - baudrate: 57600
```

Here `/dev/ttyUSB0` is from the output of `“hassio host hardware”` command issued in the previous chapter. It might be different for your setup.

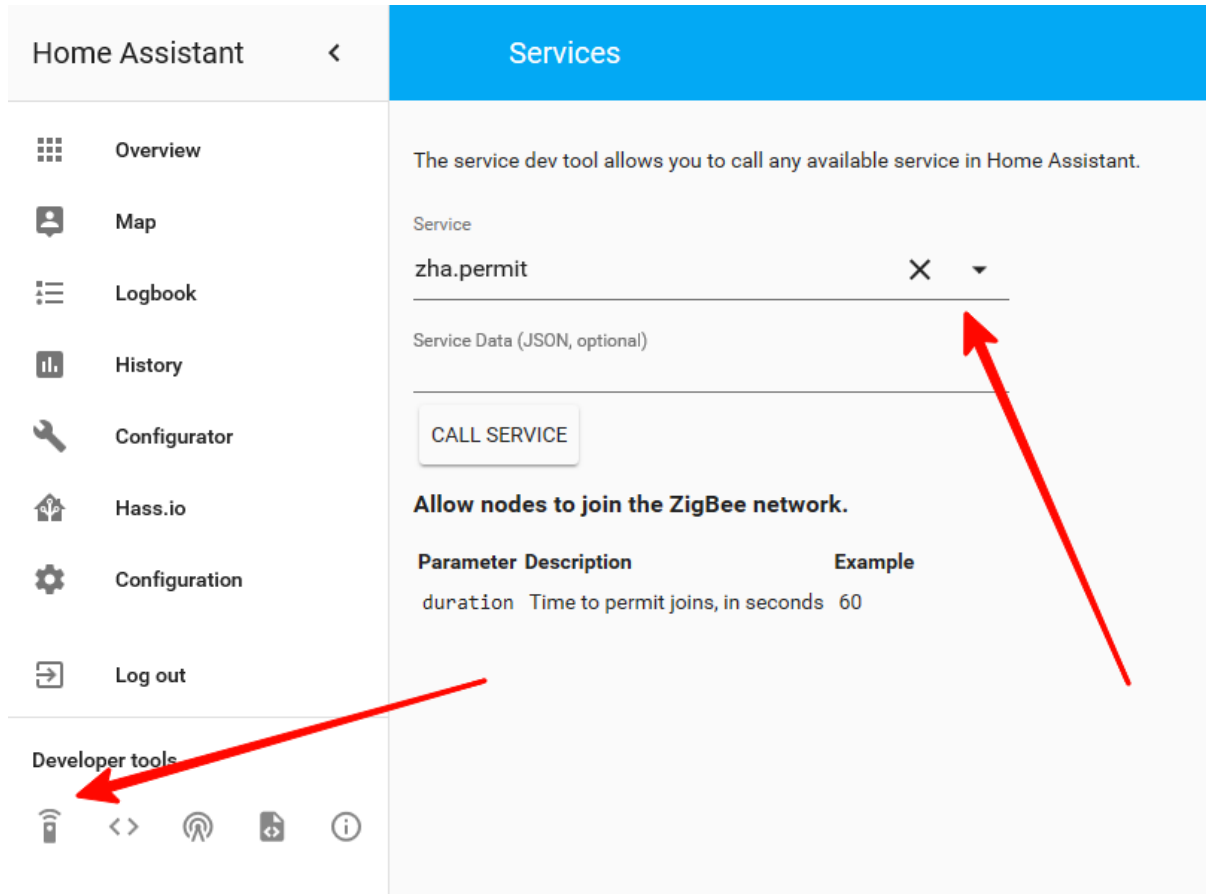
After the modification reload the Hass.io and the component would be added.

ZigBee HA Component Usage

Once ZigBee Component is added and configured properly you can start to use it.

Add your devices to the Home Assistant

Open the Developers Tools and select `zha.permit` service.



When you will call it, you have 60 seconds to add the device. It's easier to track the process in the logs, like this:

```
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.uart] Data frame: b'1152a157547f15f9de7e'
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.uart] Sending: b'82503a7e'
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.ezsp] Application frame 85 (setPolicy) received
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.ezsp] Send command getNodeId
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.uart] Sending: b'12532157540ded467e'
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.uart] Data frame: b'2253a157540d15b2a70f7e'
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.uart] Sending: b'83401b7e'
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.ezsp] Application frame 39 (getNodeId) received
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.ezsp] Send command getEui64
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.uart] Sending: b'23502157540c79997e'
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.uart] Data frame: b'3350a157540cd129e69e4a4aa755bb087e'
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.uart] Sending: b'8430fc7e'
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.ezsp] Application frame 38 (getEui64) received
2018-04-07 19:56:15 INFO (MainThread) [homeassistant.components.zha] Permitting joins for 60s
2018-04-07 19:56:15 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.ezsp] Send command permitJoining
2018-04-07 19:56:15 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.uart] Sending: b'3451215754082964ae7e'
```

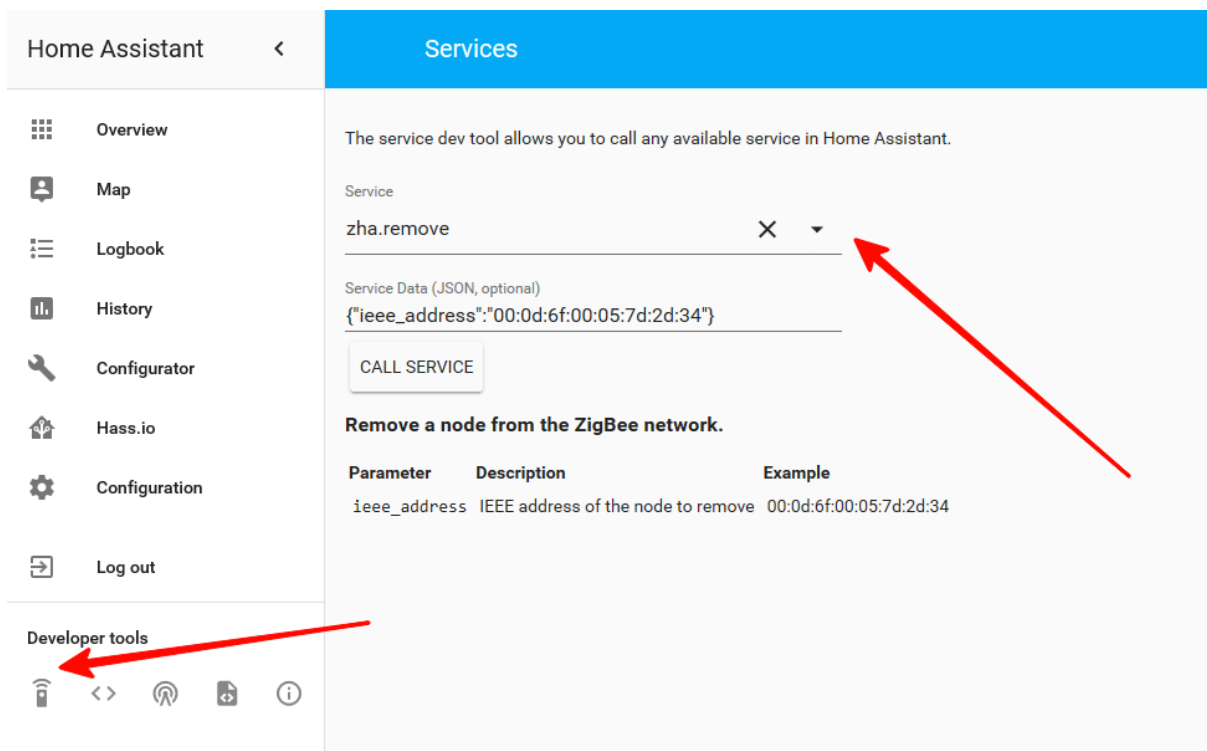
During this period, you need to follow Device manual to put it in Association mode. Sometimes you just need to give it power.

If the device is found, you will be able to see it in the logs.

```
2018-04-07 20:04:45 INFO (MainThread) [zigpy.application] Device 0x6237 (00:17:88:01:02:97:52:68) joined the network
```

Remove your device from Home Assistant

Open the Developers Tools and select `zha.remove` service.



Enter device IEEE address, which you could see in the logs during the inclusion process (another option is to download and investigate *ZigBee.db* file, which contains all the devices).

Once you call this service you can verify in the logs, that the device has left the network.

```
2018-04-07 20:08:20 INFO (MainThread) [homeassistant.components.zha] Removing node 00:17:88:01:02:97:52:68
2018-04-07 20:08:20 INFO (MainThread) [zigpy.application] Removing device 0x6237 (00:17:88:01:02:97:52:68)

2018-04-07 20:08:20 INFO (MainThread) [zigpy.application] Device 0x6237 (00:17:88:01:02:97:52:68) left the network
```

Example: Philips Hue Bulb

This example is done with Hue White Single bulb E26 but is applicable to other products as well.

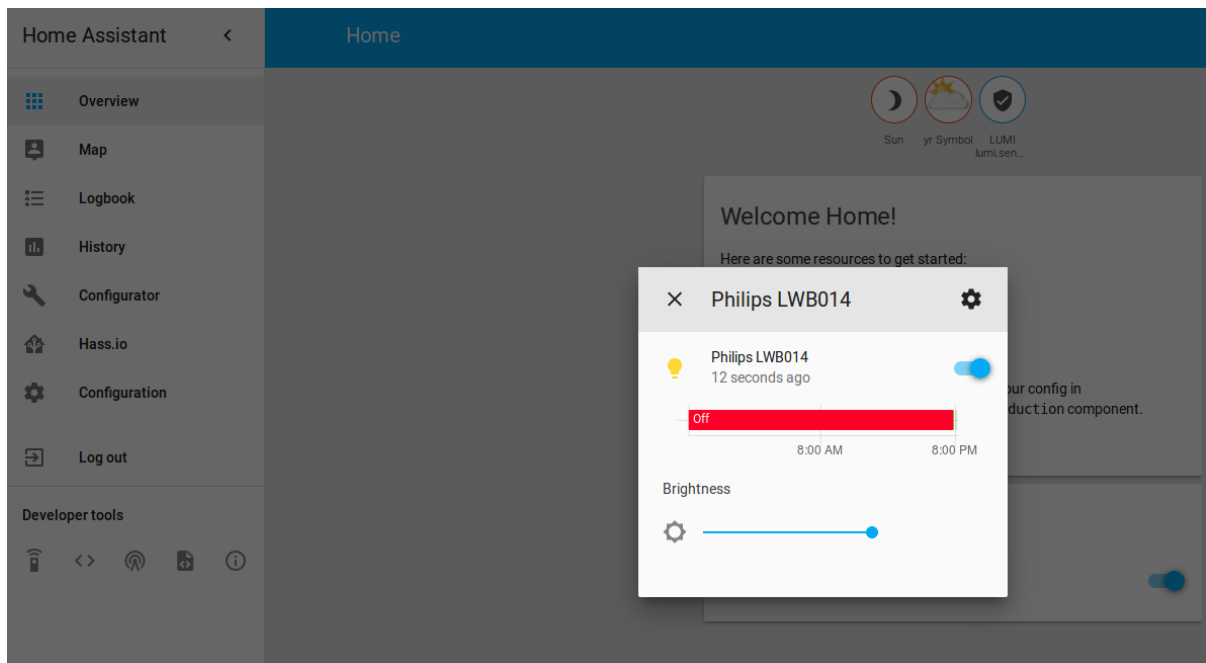


To control Philips Hue Light bulb using Home Assistant, one first needs to reset it.

Once it is reset, you can follow the regular process to Add it to the Home Assistant.

- Call permit service in the Developer Tools
- Power ON the Lightbulb
- Confirm it's added to the Home Assistant

Now you can control it directly or use in the scenarios.



Example: Xiaomi Smoke Sensor

This example is done with Xiaomi Mijia Honeywell Fire Alarm Detector but is applicable to other Xiaomi ZigBee products.

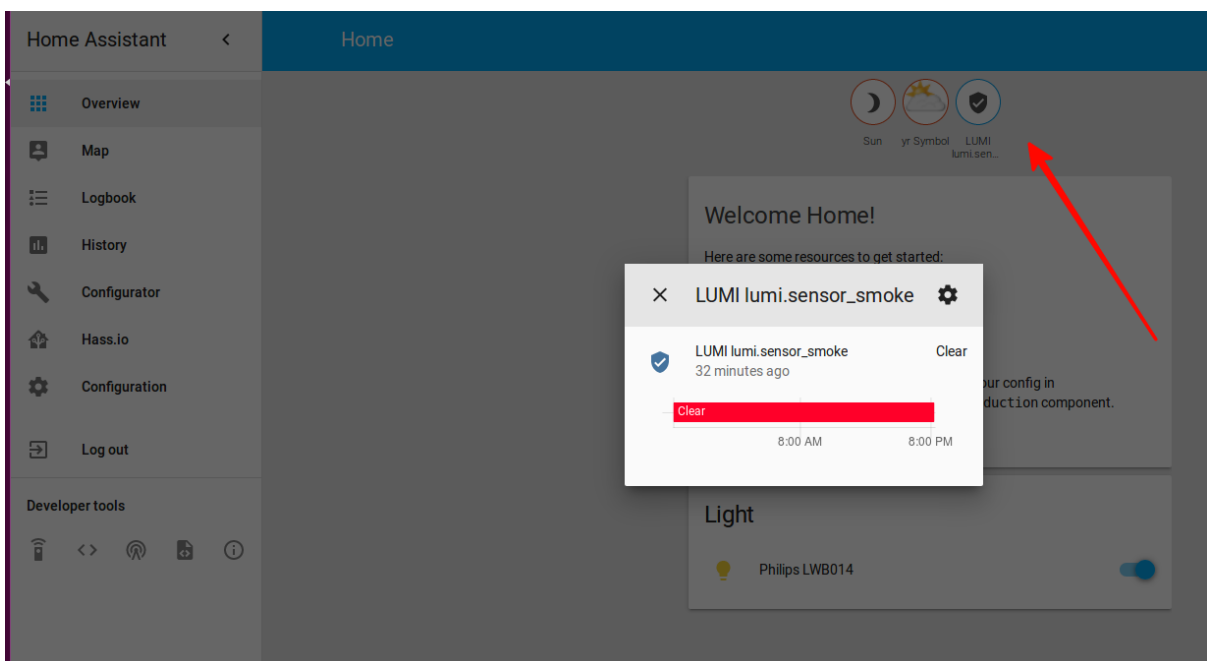


To use it in Home Assistant:

- Call permit service in the Developer Tools
- Press the button on the sensor promptly within 1second
- Confirm it's added to the Home Assistant

Once included, do the test Alarm. To do it – hold the button on the sensor until it starts alarming and then release it.

The sensor icon should appear in Home Assistant:



Troubleshooting

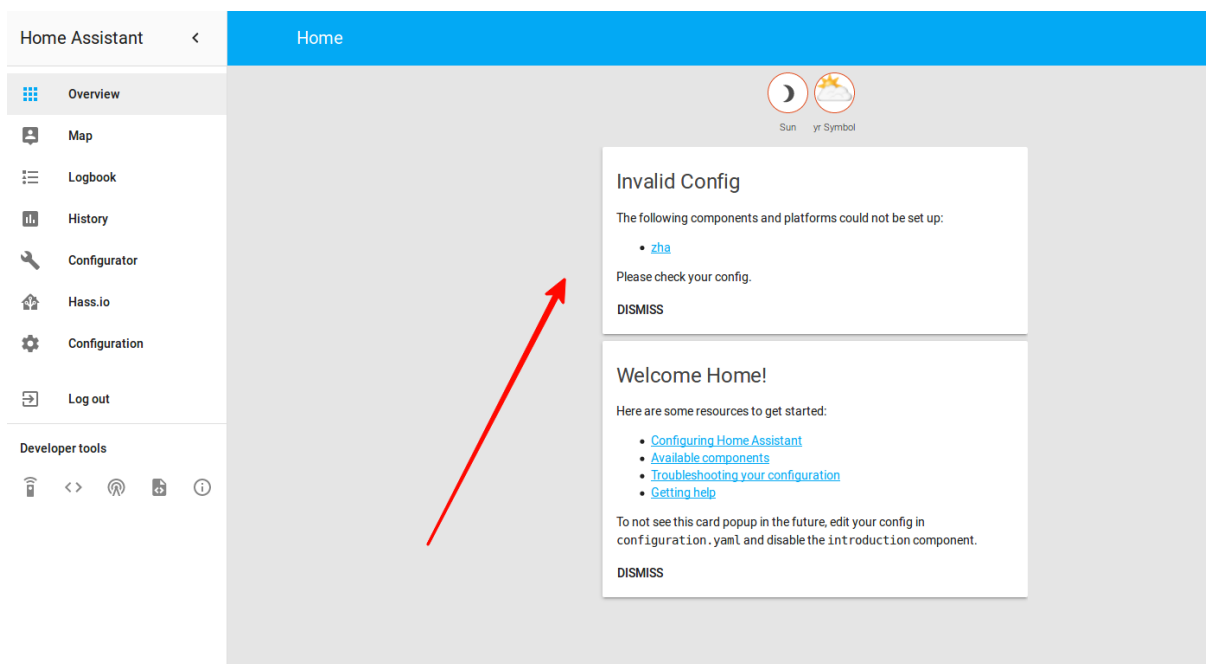
If your issue is not described here or you need help resolving it, please contact support at info@elelabs.com.

Elelabs ZigBee USB Adapter is not recognised

If there is no proper output of `hassio host hardware` command and you can't spot the device, please try it first on your PC/laptop. If it is not recognised as well – the device is faulty and must be replaced.

Home Assistant Zha component couldn't be set up

If you have modified the `configuration.yaml` file and found issues after you have restarted the Hass.io, like:



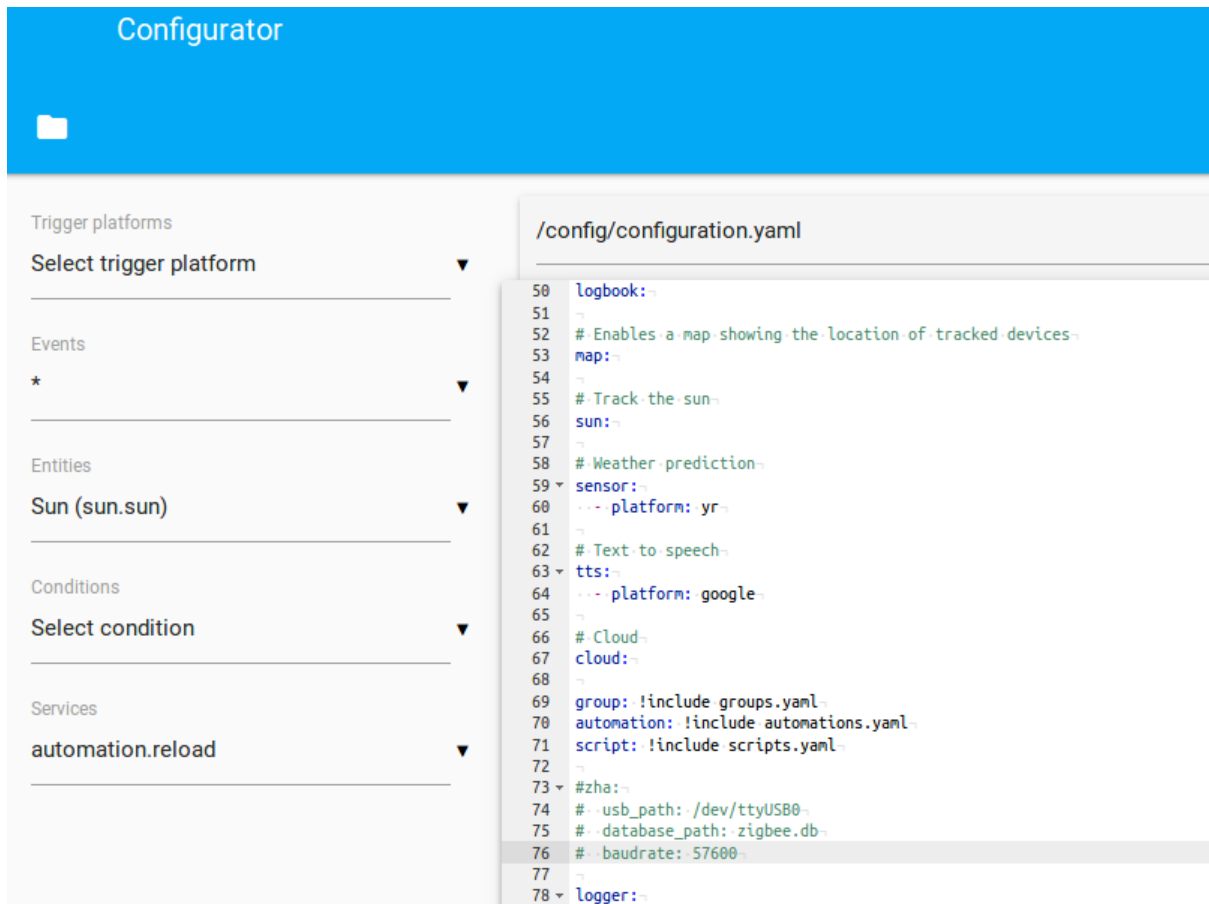
This probably means you have set up the `usb_path` part of the configuration wrong. Check it once again.

Home Assistant does not boot at all

If you have modified the `configuration.yaml` file and the Home Assistant does not boot at all after the restart, first DON'T PANIC.

Revert using Configurator Addon

Just open the Configurator Addon Web UI and comment the `zha` component configuration like this:

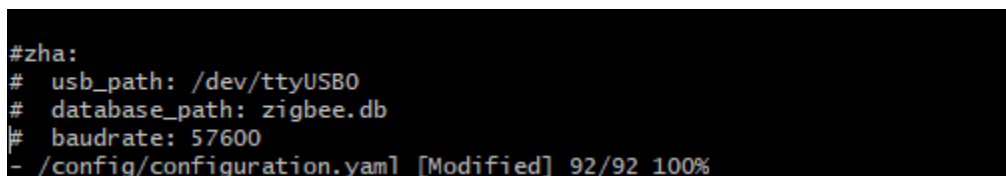


Then restart Hass.io and it will work as before.

Revert using SSH Addon

If you have the SSH Addon installed – login to the device using it. Open the *configuration.yaml* file using VI text editor and comment the **zha** component configuration, like:

```
vi /config/configuration.yaml
```



Then restart Hass.io and it will work as before.

How to fix

Now once we have reverted everything back to normal let's resolve the issues.

First, we need to check the logs with the command:

```
hassio homeassistant logs
```

If you see the following issue:

```
2018-04-07 14:42:21 INFO (MainThread) [homeassistant.setup] Setting up zha
2018-04-07 14:42:22 ERROR (MainThread) [homeassistant.core] Error doing job: Exception in callback bound method SerialTransport._read_ready of SerialTransport[cpu:loop:loop:running:true:closed:false:debug:false], <bellows.uart.Uart object at 0x73b0d8f0>, serial_id=0x73b0d8f0, open=True[port="/dev/ttyUSB0", baudrate=7200, bytesize=8, parity="N", stopbits=1, timeout=0, xonoff=True, rtscts=False, dtrdsr=False)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/usr/lib/python3.6/site-packages/serial_asyncio/_init_.py", line 106, in _read_ready
    self._protocol.data_received(data)
  File "/usr/lib/python3.6/site-packages/bellows/uart.py", line 64, in data_received
    self.frame_received(frame)
  File "/usr/lib/python3.6/site-packages/bellows/uart.py", line 76, in frame_received
    self.data_frame_received(data)
  File "/usr/lib/python3.6/site-packages/bellows/uart.py", line 97, in data_frame_received
    self._application_frame_received(self._randomize(data[15:23]))
  File "/usr/lib/python3.6/site-packages/bellows/ezsp.py", line 173, in frame_received
    assert expected_id == frame_id
AssertionError
2018-04-07 14:42:22 INFO (MainThread) [homeassistant.core] Bus handling event system_log_event!; timestamp=1523101347.165862; type=ERROR; message=Error doing job: Exception in callback bound method SerialTransport._read_ready of
```

File `"/usr/lib/python3.6/site-packages/bellows/ezsp.py"`, line 173, in `frame_received`
`assert expected_id == frame_id`
`AssertionError`

That means your USB adapter has a different version, probably **v6**. While Home Assistant version is `<=0.66`.

First, **try to update** the Home Assistant, probably later versions will support v6 ezsp protocol and you will not have this issue.

Second, try to perform the Software Downgrade on the Elelabs USB Adapter to downgrade it to **v5**, which is supported on 0.66. To do it you better contact us at info@elelabs.com.

Zha component is loaded correctly but no zha.permit service

In this case, most probably the ZigBee component is simply not loaded. Try to look into the logs for the issue or contact us.

Zha component is loaded, zha.permit is started, but can't add the device

First, investigate the logs and confirm you can see the start of the Permit command:

```
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.uart] Data frame: b'1152a157547f15f9de7e'
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.uart] Sending: b'82503a7e'
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.ezsp] Application frame 85 (setPolicy) received
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.ezsp] Send command getNodeId
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.uart] Sending: b'12532157540ded467e'
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.uart] Data frame: b'2253a157540d15b2a70f7e'
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.uart] Sending: b'83401b7e'
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.ezsp] Application frame 39 (getNodeId) received
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.ezsp] Send command getEui64
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.uart] Sending: b'23502157540c79997e'
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.uart] Data frame: b'3350a157540cd129e69e4a4aa755bb087e'
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.uart] Sending: b'8430fc7e'
2018-04-07 19:47:30 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.ezsp] Application frame 38 (getEui64) received
2018-04-07 19:56:15 INFO (MainThread) [homeassistant.components.zha] Permitting joins for 60s
2018-04-07 19:56:15 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.ezsp] Send command permitJoining
2018-04-07 19:56:15 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.uart] Sending: b'3451215754082964ae7e'
```

If present, then check what happens next:

The device tries to be added, but an error occurs

If you can see something like this error, when the device is added:

```
2018-04-07 19:56:55 INFO (MainThread) [zigpy.application] Device 0x27bb
(00:17:88:01:02:97:52:68) joined the network
2018-04-07 19:56:55 DEBUG (MainThread) [zigpy.application] Skip initialization for ex-
isting device 00:17:88:01:02:97:52:68
2018-04-07 19:56:55 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.uart] Data frame:
b'4754b157541515097e944a20aa5592099c4e276ceea867ab2b7e'
2018-04-07 19:56:55 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.uart] Sending: b'8520dd7e'
2018-04-07 19:56:55 DEBUG (MainThread) [bellows.ezsp] Application frame 63 (messag-
eSentHandler) received
2018-04-07 19:56:55 ERROR (MainThread) [zigpy.device] Failed ZDO request during device
initialization: Message send failure: EmberStatus.DELIVERY_FAILED
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/usr/lib/python3.6/site-packages/zigpy/device.py", line 51, in _initialize
    epr = yield from self.zdo.request(0x0005, self.nwk, tries=3, delay=2)
  File "/usr/lib/python3.6/site-packages/zigpy/util.py", line 52, in retry
    r = yield from func()
  File "/usr/lib/python3.6/site-packages/bellows/zigbee/application.py", line 248, in
request
    v = yield from send_fut
zigpy.exceptions.DeliveryError: Message send failure: EmberStatus.DELIVERY_FAILED
```

This means, that you are using Home Assistant <= **v0.66**. The issue is that those versions initialise the device table not as Elelabs ZigBee USB adapter expect, so the device simply can't be added. Please try to upgrade your Home Assistant, probably later version has this issue resolved.

If not possible, please contact us at info@elelabs.com so we could help you with the issue.

There are no packets from the device at all

This most probably means that your device is already part of the different network and just can't join your new network. Try to reset it, using the manufacturer specific reset procedure.